

THE CALEDONIAN

No. 963.

EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1783.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

Edinburgh, 27th May 1783.

The Court of Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors is to be held here on Monday the 2d day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

HOSIERY.

DAVID BEATSON, Hosiery,

Moved from the Royal Exchange, to the third shop above Chalmers's Cloth, north side of the High Street,

CONTINUES to make and sell all sorts of woollen, thread, cotton, silk, and filk Hose, for men, women, and children; worsted, thread, and silk Hose; worsted and thread Knit Stockings; worsted thread, silk, and leather Gloves; printed and silk Handkerchiefs; Combed Wool, &c. &c.

As he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, he hopes to merit a share of the public favour.

He likewise takes in Worsted, Linen, and Cotton Yarns, which he works into Stockings to any given pattern. Also, continues to take in cloth for Ruthven Bleachfield, near Perth.

N. B. Commissions from the country punctually answered.

JAMES DEWAR,

Opposite Bridge-Street, Edinburgh,

HAS just now received a large Assortment of INVERARY CAR-

PETS, much improved in pattern, colour, and quality. To encourage purchasers, they will be sold at the following low prices, for ready money:

Black ground, common colour, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per square yard. Dark ditto, ingrained colours, 3s. 4d. per ditto. Green ditto, common colour, 3s. 3d. per ditto. Green, chocolate, and blue ground, ingrained colours, 3s. 6d. per ditto. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. yard Tramee in proportion.

The under-mentioned articles, manufactured at Inverary, are sold at the following places by:

Simon Brown merchant in Glasgow,

Campbell and Cuthbert, Greenock, — and

William Inglis at Inverary.

Carpets of all kinds. Broad Cloth, from 4s. to 9s. per yard.

Blankets, in imitation of English, from 5s. to 21s. each. Yard wide ditto, from 1s. 4d. to 4s. per ditto.

Ditto narrower, for exportation. Shalloons and Serges.

J. Drew continues to sell, on the lowest terms, all kinds of Woolen Drapery and Men's Mercury Goods; and has just got to hand, varieties of fancy and coloured Cloths for the season.

GEORGE GIBB, from Greenock, presents his dutiful compliments to the Public, and takes the liberty to acquaint them, he has now opened that TAVERN and COFFEE ROOM ON THE SHORE OF LARIN, lately occupied by Mr Thomas Lawson; and his utmost ambition will be to give satisfaction to those who shall honour his house with their company.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY, AND THOSE ON HALF-PAY.

Guildford, London, May 23, 1783.

I BEG leave to solicit the continuance of your kind protection, which it shall be my study to merit by a strict punctuality.

I pay the following sums nett the very days they are issued by Government.

TO THOSE ON THE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

RANK.	Half-pay every 6 months.	Widow's Pensions every 4 months.
Colonel,	104 16 0	16 5 6
Lieutenant-colonel,	74 4 0	13 0 0
Major,	65 9 0	9 14 6
Captain,	43 12 0	8 8 6
Lieutenant,	20 5 6	6 9 0
Ensign,	15 18 0	5 3 0
Chaplain,	29 0 6	5 3 0
Adj. Surg. and Quarter-master,	37 7 0	3 3 0

TO THOSE ON THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.

RANK.	Half-pay every 3 months.	Widow's Pensions every 6 months.
Colonel,	46 12 0	22 10 0
Lieutenant-colonel,	31 12 6	18 0 0
Major,	25 17 0	13 10 0
Captain,	18 10 0	11 14 0
Lieutenant,	8 11 6	9 0 0
Ensign,	6 15 0	7 4 0
Chaplain,	12 5 0	7 4 0
Adj. Surg. and Quarter-master,	7 6 6	7 4 0

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged, and

devoted humble Servant,

HUGH JOSIAH HANSARD.

N. B. Mr Alexander Grant 3rd, writer, Cheviot's Buildings, Canon-gate, Edinburgh, will forward letters free.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. Leith, on Friday the 13th June, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

A considerable Quantity of each of the following Articles, viz.

Run, Brandy, and Wines, consisting of Red and White Port Yellow Rum. Hard Sope. About 30 barrels soft ditto. Several bags remarkable strong Hops, fit for porter-brewing.

Several tons of Russia Soap Tallow, A few tons of Porto Cork, and about 3000 bushels St Urie's Salt. A parcel of Hoops & Empty Casks.

Catalogues of the above will be delivered two days preceding the sale.

N. B. ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. have still remaining on hand a few cwt Lemons and China Oranges, which they are selling off on the most reasonable terms.

ROUPING OF SPIRITS, CASKS, &c.

ON Thursday next, the 29th current, will be SOLD, by public roup, the remaining STOCK of the late Mr DAVID WRIGHT distiller, at his cellar, below the foot of Robertson's Close, Cowgate, consisting of above 400 gallons of fine old AQUAVITÆ—60 gallons JAMAICA DOUBLE RUM, which has lain eighteen years in his cellar—20 Gallons RUM SHRUß—and about 100 gallons of Compound Spirituous Cordials, with 7 gallons Lemon Juice, prepared for making Shrub, all of excellent qualities.

ALSO, a great variety of STOCK CASKS, capable of containing from ten to four hundred gallons each; Gauntreys, Bras Cocks, Fifers, Old Wood, Iron, Lead, &c.

N. B. The Goods will be divided into proper lots, to suit the convenience of private families, as well as dealers. And as every thing will be sold off, great penneyworths may be expected.

The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock.



This day is published,

THE FOURTH NUMBER OF A NEW WORK.

Price One Shilling—to be continued Monthly.

ENTITLED,

THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

FOR APRIL 1783.

THIS number contains criticisms on Molot's Translation of Fresnoy's Art of Painting—Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxiii.—Bishop Watson's Letter to the late Archibald of Canterbury—Philosophical Faculty—Albert, Edward, and Laura—Black's History of Medicine—Saunder's on the Red Ink—Swindbys Travels in the Two Sicilies—Alanson on Amputation—Pergius's Roman History—Literary Committee from Paris—Philosophical New.—A continuation of the History of London Theatre for 1782.—A State of National Affairs for last month, and a variety of other articles.

London, printed for J. Murray, No. 52, Fleet-street; Balfour and Co. W. Gordon, and J. Dickson, at Edinburgh.

At the above Shop may be had,

THE MAN IN THE MOON; or, Travels into the Lunar Regions,

BY THE MAN OF THE MOON.

Two Volumes, Five Shillings (each) bound in Burnt

Leather.

HAMILTON RACES.

HAMILTON RACES begin on Tuesday the 29th of JULY Next.

The particulars will be inserted in a future advertisement.

From the London Paper, May 23.

Constantinople, April 8. The preparations for war, both by sea and land, continue with the greatest activity. All the fortresses on the coast of Nottia and Thrace are garrisoned, and provided with ammunition and stores. Great numbers of soldiers are going continually towards Europe. It is said that 100,000 have already passed the Straits of Bosphorus.

Madrid, April 25. They write from Almeida, that Antonio Deloydi, a labourer, born in that place, died on the 10th inst. aged 114 years, having, during all that time, preserved his health and vigour.

Vienna, April 26. This day the treaty of peace, amity, and commerce was signed between His Imperial Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco.

Leghorn, May 6. An English ship from Gibraltar brings advice, that General Elliott has been honoured by his Prussian Majesty with the order of the Black Eagle, and that the Duke de Crillon has presented this British hero with a very fine horse.

Warsaw, May 7. The Russian Ambassador at this Court has, it is said, demanded some elucidations relative to the part which this republic intends to take in case of a rupture between the Empress and the Turks. This Minister has declared, that it would be proper to place a Russian garrison in the important fortress of Kamionec, in order that the capital city of Podolia may be sheltered from the incursions of the Turks, which would be hurtful to the interests of the Court of Russia, especially if it should be taken by the Mussulmen, as it was in 1672.

Vienna, May 7. We receive daily very satisfactory accounts of the health of our august monarch. It is reported, that at Mohilow, which he intends to visit in his journey, he will have an interview with the Grand Duke of Russia.

Letters from Hungary mention, that fresh disasters are apprehended; every thing announces an approaching eruption of a new volcano near the city of Ceniora. Since the last earthquake the mineral waters of Buda are much hotter than usual.

The march of a Turkish army in the environs of Belgrade, is confirmed; it is said to consist of 30,000 men.

Paris, May 16. The preliminaries between England and Holland are not yet signed. The liberty of navigation in the Indian seas is still disputed; this article the Dutch are not willing to grant as being very prejudicial to them; we flatter ourselves, however, that matters will soon be accommodated.

The Duke of Manchester assists every day at the conferences held by the Ministers, and seems to take particular notice of Dr Franklin.

Utrecht, May 20. A letter from Commorra in Hungary, dated May 1, brings an account of an earthquake which happened there at four in the morning, consisting of several shocks. The damage was not so great as at first represented. None lost their lives, and no houses were overthrown.

LONDON.

Every part of Europe resounds with the report, that the Empress of Russia has formed a plan for subduing and entirely subverting the Ottoman empire; But admitting the practicability of this achievement, no man will surely be hardy enough to aver, that it could possibly produce any good consequences to counterbalance the evils with which it would be unavoidably attended. The boundaries which nature has placed between these empires, their distant situation, vast extent, difference of climate, and in the manners, customs, religions, and natural tempers and dispositions of the inhabitants, are insuperable barriers against their ever being brought under the same government.

It is a question of great uncertainty, whether it will be wise and prudent for Russia to attempt an enlargement of territory by adding new conquests to those immense possessions which already seem of too unwieldy a bulk for the grasp of any single government. The number of her inhabitants is in no degree proportioned to the vast extent of the Russian empire; and to neglect population and internal improvement for the glare of fruitless victory, must bring such weakness to the state as cannot be removed but by the slow operations of time, being seconded by a rigid attention to the principles, and a happy administration in the several departments of Government.

The Dutch have now upon their hands a very serious contest with the King of Prussia, relative to certain fiefs, which, though lying in the Duchy of Gueldres, are, in fact, as the

King of Prussia maintains, fiefs of his Duchy of Cleves.

The right of investiture is the point in dispute; the States of Gueldres claim it as their unquestionable right, as the fiefs in question are actually within the limits of their Duchy; the King, on the other hand, insists, that though the fiefs are certainly in

the Duchy of Gueldres, still it is matter of notorious that they

depend on the Duchy of Cleves, and that consequently, the Duke of Cleves is as Lord Paramount of their fiefs, and, of course, has the exclusive right of investiture. A Mr Fochier, who was seized of one of these fiefs in Walcheren, died without issue; his widow and a cousin both claimed it, as heirs; the widow's claim was rejected, as the fee had always been held by males only; the cousin's claim was inadmissible, as the King of Prussia maintains, because he was not descended from him, who, in the feudal law, is called the first purchaser; the fee, of course, ought to revert to the Lord Paramount. The States of Gueldres, however, have thought proper to admit the cousin's claim; and the Court of Arnhem have given him possession. The King maintains that the claim was cognizable only in the Courts of the Duchy of Cleves, and that, as Duke of Cleves, the right of investiture belonged to him. The States-General uphold the judgment and competency of the Court of Gueldres, and the King very warmly denies it; and his Ambassador, the Baron de Thalemeier, has already presented three very spirited memorials on the subject to their High Mightinesses.

It is a known fact, that France carried on the late war at a vast expence, which was increased to a most enormous degree by her supplies of ammunition, cloathing, and money to the Americans. Hence it seems to follow, that the Treasury of that kingdom must be greatly impoverished. But it should be remembered, that the absolute power of France enables the Government to avail themselves of the last man and the last shilling the Public can supply; and no complaints are tolerated, however grievous, the oppressions of the people. Upon the whole it does clear, that many years must elapse before France will be in a condition of maintaining another war with any probability of success; for where the community is poor, and the expenses of Government immense, (as are those of all despotic powers,) it must be a work of time to recruit an exhausted Treasury.

Since the peace, the naval equipments in the different ports of France have not slackened; and it may be fairly presumed, that the exertions made by that country for maintaining a powerful maritime force, has been in consequence of a determination to yield the Grand Signior assistance in the expected war with Russia.

While discord prevails in our public councils, the nation was constantly verging towards the precipice of destruction; but now that harmony is once more restored, let us hope that our Ministers may as evidently signalize themselves by the integrity of their actions, as before they came into office they were accustomed to do by their apparently disinterested and patriotic professions.

The state of Vermont has demanded for its Chief, Ethan Allen, a seat in Congress during life, besides some other privileges for a certain number of delegates, which, on their junction with the United States, they are to send, in order to represent them in that assembly.

Sir Guy Carlton has used every possible endeavour to persuade the Congress to ratify the treaty with America, without waiting till the troops shall be withdrawn; in his efforts, have been entirely fruitless; Congress remain inflexibly bent on seeing their country freed from the British troops, before they will consent to take the treaty into consideration. They even refused to receive a Gentleman whom Sir Guy was desirous to send to treat with them on the subject, but they gratified him so far as to send a delegate from their own body to New-York; who arrived there the beginning of April. However, the British General has not been able to turn this circumstance to any account, therefore, in pursuance of conditional orders which he had previously received, he has begun to make every preparation for evacuating New-York, Long-island, Staten-islands, &c. and has dispatched a vessel to Admiral Pigot in the

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 24.

THE King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr James Lister to the church and parish of Falkland, in the prebstry of Coupar and county of Fife, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Thomas Spankie.

War Office, May 24, 1783.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Abraham Whitaker is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice George Charles Brathwaite.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet John Slade to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Lewis; George Ker, Gent, to be Cornet, vice John Slade.

15th Regiment of dragoons, William Aylett, Gent, to be Cornet, vice Francis Boyton.

20th Regiment of dragoons, Alexander Ludors, Gent, to be Cornet, vice Robert Pidcock.

5th Regiment of foot, George Hill, Gent, to be Ensign, vice William Mecredy.

7th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James M. Grant, of 7th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice —— Shuttleworth. Ensign James Boyd, of 54th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Routhier.

14th Regiment of foot, Assistant Surgeon James Snagg to be Surgeon, vice Charles Hall.

17th Regiment of foot, Captain Sir John Scott, of the 8ad regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Henry Tuckeridge.

[The remainder of the Military Promotions will be inserted in the next Gazette.]

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

3d Regiment of horse (or Carabineers), —— Richard Rich Wilford, Esq; to be Major. Dated May 6, 1783.

5th (or Royal Irish) regiment of dragoons, James Watkin Wilbraham, Gent, to be Lieutenant. Dated February 12, 1783.

18th Regiment of light dragoons, Thomas Harrison, Gent, to be Surgeon. Dated May 6, 1783.

11th Foot, Samuel Salter, Gent, to be Quarter-Master, vice Douglas. Dated May 12, 1783.

66th Foot, Robert Jaggart, Gent, to be Ensign. Dated April 26, 1783. Mr John Mingay to be Quarter-Master, vice Eyre Robert Mingay. Dated May 24, 1783.

67th Foot, Lieutenant John Gifford Crobie to be Captain, vice James Piggott. Dated May 1, 1783. Ensign Hugh Lyle Carmichael to be Lieutenant, vice Crobie. Dated as above. Mr George Rawlings to be Adjutant, vice Booth decorated. Dated as above.

70th Foot, Stephen Freemantle, Esq; to be Captain. Dated April 10, 1783. John Ross, Gent, to be Lieutenant. Dated December 18, 1783.

Provincial regiment of foot, (Earl of Inchiquin's) George Morgan, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant. Dated September 17, 1783. Christopher O'Brien, Gent, to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.

John Hancock, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort. Dated April 25, 1783.

Elliot Edgecumbe, Esq; to be Post-Major of Charles Fort near Kinsale. Dated as above.

Henry Pigot, Esq; to be Adjutant-General in Ireland. Dated May 6, 1783.

Henry Pigot, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Dated as above.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, May 23.

The Bolton, Watson, from Jamaica to Bristol, after being detained, was taken by a Spaniard, and carried into Guadalupe.

The Matthew and Thomas, Matherman, from Norway to London, was struck with lightning on Monday night last, at Gravesend, and burnt to the water's edge, with all her cargo.

Ellisore, May 23. The Pomona, of Newcastle, mentioned in the list of the 12th ult, to be on shore near the Scaw, is got off, and we believe without any material damage.

The Bon Esperance, Machads, from Lisbon to London, is put into Portsmouth with the loss of some of her sail and some other damage, having met with very bad weather off Beachy Head.

The Yarmouth man-of-war, arrived at Plymouth from the West-Indies, spoke the Delaware, from London to New-York, in lat. 46° N. long. 36° 3' W. all well.

The Amazone, Maria, from St. Domingo to Amsterdam, was well the 12th of May, off Portland.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Thursday, May 22.

Friday, May 23.

Read a first time the Scots Justiciary and Chattem's ipso-lute bills, with the bill for rebuilding Hull jail.

Heard counsel further in the cause between M'Dowal and Ferguson, and affirmed the decree, with 100 l. costs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, May 22.

DEFERRED the committee on the bill to prevent fraudulent votes at elections.

Deferred also the ways and means and supply till Monday.

Agreed to the amendments made to the vagabonds' bill, and ordered it to be engrossed.

General Smith presented copies of minutes on India affairs, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments made to the bill to prevent bribery and excesses at elections were then taken into consideration, all of which were agreed to except one, on which the House divided,

Ayes 44

Noes 43

And the bill was recommitted for Monday the 2d of June.

Mr M. Lloyd said, he was glad to see one of the Directors of the Bank in his place, as he had a motion to make which concerned the interest of that corporation in particular, and the public at large. If the information he had received was true, there was now in the Bank, and had been for seventeen years past, £1,200,000, on which no dividend had ever been paid. Such an immense sum, if brought to public account, would doubtless be of great advantage to the nation.—He concluded, by saying, that he would not enter into the particulars of this business at present, but would wait till he should have written documents before the House, on which he might ground a proceeding; for which purpose he moved, "That an account of all the unpaid dividends of the Bank, from its first institution, down to the year 1783, be laid before the House."

This motion having been handed to the chair, the Speaker asked who would second it? The House remained silent, no one offering Mr Lloyd on this informed the Speaker, that an Hon. Member had promised him he would second the motion; but as he did not see that gentleman in the House, he presumed the motion must fall to the ground. No member offering to support the motion, the Speaker of course did not read it to the House, and the matter was dropped.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for making it penal for any one to be found at night with picklock keys, or other implements for house-breaking.

Mr Settyn moved, that he might be permitted to bring evidence to prove the necessity of the bill. The motion having been agreed to, three of the gentlemen of Bow-Street were severally examined; after which the blanks of the bill were filled up. But unfortunately for the tribe of thief-takers,

Mr Powys moved an amendment relative to the rewards to be given for apprehending persons coming within the meaning of the bill: As the clause originally stood, the mere apprehension of a person under this description entitled the apprehender to the reward; but this, Mr Powys observed, was a dangerous clause, as it made the constable in a great measure, judge, jury, witness, and executioner: He therefore moved an amendment,

by which the reward was made payable only on conviction. This amendment was immediately adopted by the committee.

The House being resumed, Lord Mahon's election bill was reported, and some alterations made in it.

From the London Papers, May 24.

Naples, April 28. Sir William Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to this Court, is preparing to make a tour through all the provinces which have suffered so greatly by the late earthquakes. As this gentleman is extremely well versed in natural history, it is hoped we shall soon have a faithful relation of those unhappy events.

L O N D O N.

This morning some dispatches were received from Jamaica, which are dated the 2d of April, when several ships from America were arrived there with lumber, to load with sugars and rum for London.

This day a grand breakfast was given to a numerous concourse of the nobility, and gentry of the first rank, and to a great number of foreign nobility, by Lord and Lady Stormont, at their house near Wandsworth.

The arrival of Capt. McIntosh of the Lively packet in town on Thursday, drew many people all that day to the India House, and the public offices at the west end of the town, in hopes of procuring intelligence of the state of affairs in Bengal, from whence that vessel had taken her departure for Europe in December last; for it was generally thought, as the Captain had come express, by the shortest route, from Limerick, where he had put in, leaving the ship to be brought round by the next in command at more leisure, that he had carried with him some advices for the information of the Court of Directors, which would bear no delay. It is probable, however, as nothing of any material consequence seems yet to have transpired, that Capt. McIntosh has brought with him but little extraordinary or new news; otherwise, if he has, that it must be of such a secret nature as not to be deemed fit at present for the public eye.

Thursday, Mr Erskine took his seat within the Court of King's Bench, as one of his Majesty's council, learned in the law.

Yesterday morning Lord Grantham's baggage was all ready packed up, to be sent off to his Lordship's seat in Yorkshire, when a letter was brought by a messenger; his Lordship instantly ordered every thing to be unpacked, and waited on the King at St James's, from whence went to Mr Fox's office, and afterwards returned to the King. This unexpected affair has given rise to various conjectures; but the chief opinion which prevailed was, that his Lordship is about accepting his former office of Ambassador at Madrid; but others conjecture that America is the place of his Lordship's destination.

Thursday Captain Edward Thompson presented to Lord Keppel the petition of the Surgeons of the royal navy, for his Lordship's approbation, to favour their address to Parliament, for an establishment of half-pay.

The mode adopted by Admiral Pigot of fending his fleet home by divisions, is intended with great convenience to the public offices, and prevents the bad consequences of discharging such a considerable body of sailors at one period.

It is much to be wished that the sailors which are discharged, and who behaved well during the service, had a small annual allowance from government, on condition of their turning out volunteers when called upon; and at the time of their receiving their stipulated allowance, their names and places of abode should be registered; by which means the service would be encouraged, and a considerable body of sailors ready on any emergency.

The friends of Lord North's late administration are gradually coming in, so that it is said, the man of the people himself expects to be turned out. He has, therefore, refrained from hiring a house, as he did when first advanced to the Secretarieship, and has taken up his residence at General Burgoyne's, in Hertford-Street, next door to Lord Sandwich, with whom, perhaps, he may induce his cousin Lord Keppel to form a coalition.

They write from Berlin, that Count Hoyos, (Bishop of Quedlinburg) arrived in that city the 9th inst, that he was lodged at the house of the British Ambassador, where he would continue till after his Prussian Majesty's review of his troops, which was to take place the 20th and 21st.

Yesterday letters were received from Hanover, mentioning that, pursuant to orders from England, the troops of that electorate had been reduced to the usual compliment of men in times of peace.

Yesterday Colonel Cockburn commenced his defence at the Horse-Guards, relative to the surrender of Eustacia to the troops under the command of Comte Dillon.—It is expected the several witnesses to be examined in his favour will be at least ten days before they finish their evidence.

As soon as Col. Cockburn's trial is finished, Major Stanhope's will commence for his surrender of the island of Tobago to Monsieur de Grasse and Comte Bougainville.

The appeal in the case of Dr M'Ginnis is dropped by the widow of Mr Hardy.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, April 4.

"About twenty sail of ships have arrived here lately, chiefly laden with provisions, which we are much in want of. A terrible disorder has broke out amongst the negroes, owing to bad living and short allowance, which has carried off great numbers; some of the planters having lost 150 each."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 20.

"Saturday, May 17. This afternoon arrived from St Lucia the Syren frigate. She carried out the news of peace to Admiral Pigot three months since. The French knew of the peace a fortnight before it was received by our Commander in Chief; and the Marquis de Bouille very politely sent a flag of truce to him to acquaint him of it. The Syren frigate spoke the Yarmouth of 74 guns at sea, all well, the having parted from Admiral Drake and his Squadron three weeks since in a gale of wind.

"Sunday, May 18. Arrived this morning from the West Indies, the Yarmouth, of 70 guns, all well.

"The Royal Sovereign, of 120 guns, building at the Dock yard, goes on very fast, and will be one of the largest men of war in the service."

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, May 24.

"There never was perhaps a greater dearth of news than at present. Speculation alone is the source of all the trifles of the day; and trifling indeed they may with truth be called, for they are all totally devoid of foundation. The report of division in the Cabinet is totally groundless; and that of the de-

mands of Congress for the subsistence of the prisoners under the convention of Saratoga being to be satisfied before the ratification of the treaty, is equally unauthenticated. The mercantile community, never experienced his to employ the public curiosity, than at the present; and had not the Duke de Chartres, and his heir, fortunately given a subject to engross the general attention, London would have been a perfect scene of dulness, languor, and infidelity.

"The commercial treaty which Mr Hartley has been employed to negotiate at Paris, will, it is imagined, induce a great debate in the House of Commons. Opposition are said to be in possession of the leading features of it, and to be resolved to mask the whole, as far as affected consistency will admit, in the strongest terms of reprobation.

"Mr Pitt, since he has in the public view been esteemed the head of opposition, seems to have lost that amiable and conciliatory, modest assurance and attention, which won him much of general esteem. Not long since, he was peculiarly attentive to the observations of every member in the House of Commons who rose to make one; but now so totally has he divested himself of that fascinating appendage of the public character, that on the late debate on the Customhouse bill, when the Lord Mayor, a merchant, and consequently well informed on the subject, rose to make his very able objections to the bill, as the representative of the first commercial city in the world, Mr Pitt was all the time tittering and laughing with Mr Wilberforce.

"The suspension of Powell and Bembridge is matter of great triumph to opposition. They have, and not ineffectually, laboured to wound Mr Burke's reputation and consistency of character with the public; for notwithstanding his very able defence, it has not detached entirely from him, the load of public censure which had been so liberally bestowed on his conduct in that transaction."

On Monday last, died, at her house in George's Square, Miss Grizel Carte, second daughter of the late George Carte, Esq; of Nisbet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y.

On Monday last we took notice of the decision of the General Assembly in the case of Mr Meldrum, craving relief from the sentence of the Synod of Fife. As it is a case of a singular nature, and may be of consequence as a precedent, we imagine it will be agreeable to most of our readers to see a more particular account of it than it was possible to give that evening.

Mr Meldrum, upon an application to the Presbytery of St Andrews, was, in the 1772, by them licensed to preach the gospel. His situation, in point of circumstances, being altogether independent, without the emoluments of a charge, he was no way anxious to procure one. Delirious however, of being invested with the full character of a minister, and having signified this his desire to some of his friends, the Presbytery were pleased, without any application from Mr Meldrum, to pronounce the following resolution:

"The Presbytery having regard to Mr Meldrum's particular situation, fortune, and circumstances in life; being well acquainted with his gifts as a preacher; being entirely satisfied with his conduct and demeanour as a licentiate; and being persuaded that his ordination will be useful to the Church, as well as comfortable to himself, did, and hereby do, approve and adopt the motion to ordain him, and receive accordingly."

Against this resolution a complaint was brought before the Synod of Fife, by Mr Burn, and adhered to by Messrs. Keile and Bonnar; upon advising which, the Synod pronounced the following sentence:

"The Synod considering that neither Mr Meldrum for his interest, nor any one member of the Presbytery of St Andrews, contemplated to answer in this complaint, have reason to conclude, that this non-appearance must either have been owing to a consciousness of their conduct being wrong, or an unwarrantable contempt of the Synod; did, and hereby do, appoint the Presbytery of St Andrew's to compare at next meeting of the Synod, to answer for their conduct; and the said Mr Meldrum also for his interest; and, in the meantime, find, that if the Presbytery, in pursuance of their resolution, have actually granted ordination, the said Mr Meldrum is precluded from all exercise within the Church, of the special powers conveyed by ordination, as and until the Synod shall determine in the merits of the cause; and ordain the Presbytery to bring up, to next meeting of the Synod, all minutes and records relative to that affair."

Before hearing the petitioner's counsel, an objection was started by Mr Dickson, Advocate, to the admissibility of the petition; That, as it appears there had been neither proper appeal, or complaint from the sentence of Synod; and as the Synod are not competent to appear at the bar in their own defence, their sentence cannot be touched by the Assembly, a simple petition being insufficient to authorise its review.

To this objection it was replied by the Procurator. That although it was true that the Assembly could not review the sentence of the Synod of Fife, in as far as respected the Presbytery of St Andrew's; yet, in as far as that sentence affected him: That he had no right to appear there as a party; and that, in whatever view the Synod might consider the conduct of the Presbytery, their procedure, in as far as might affect Mr Meldrum, was *funditus* void and null: That Mr Meldrum was under no obligation of obedience, to that sentence, although, out of deference to the Court, he had submitted to the interdict laid upon him. He argued, that a complaint taken by a member of Presbytery might enable the Synod to condemn the Presbytery, if they had done wrong; but that such a complaint could not authorise the reversal of their deed; and he called upon the Assembly to interpose, as they were enabled to do, to redress a wrong, and to relieve his client from the effects of a sentence *ex facie* illegal and severe.

The party was then removed.

The Assembly first considered in what light they should consider the members of the Synod of Fife in this cause, and found that they were not parties, as they had not been appealed from; and sustained them as judges, as it was impossible that they could be excluded in both capacities.

Principal McCormick argued the invalidity of the sentence of the Synod, in as far as Mr Meldrum was concerned, from the situation of the petitioner at the period when the Presbytery pronounced the resolution complained of: That he was not, in any shape, a party before the Presbytery: That the business did not originate in a petition from him, but upon a motion of the oldest member of the Presbytery in Mr Meldrum's absence: That the Presbytery then acted, not in their judicative, but in their deliberative capacity, when there could be no parties; and of their own accord, for the greater good of the Church, resolved to invest Mr Meldrum with the ministerial character.

The Rev. Mr Linton of Aberdour took off the objections to the Synod's procedure, which were founded upon the situation of the petitioner. He maintained, that Mr Meldrum was a party before the Presbytery, from the moment that the resolution was passed: That, so standing, he received the only citation ever given, where the sentence of a Court is complained of, which citation is, by the regular practice of the Church, held as implied in the complaint itself, which brings forward to the Superior Court all concerned, and authorizes full review of the whole procedure: That no other species of citation is possible in the case of a complaint: That Mr Meldrum could in no way obtain legal notice of the resolution of Presbytery to ordain him, without receiving, at the same time, the implied citation of the complaint. If he was then in Court, he received it together with the Presbytery; if absent, the extract of the sentence in his favour could not be sent him without the complaint with which it was clogged: They are inseparable in an extract, because they are inseparable in the record. He said, it had been objected from the bar, that the sentence of the Synod was not appointed to be intimated to Mr Meldrum: He averred, that, in the minutes of Synod, the order upon the Clerk for such intimation was express; and that this very circumstance formed a proof of the irregularity of the Assembly's procedure, in reviewing a sentence of the Synod of Fife, in which the very minutes of the Synod are not here, and cannot be here, because the Synod have no *lum standi* as parties in the cause. He held, that Mr Meldrum had received no wrong; that he was only interdicted the exercise of a power which it did not appear that the Presbytery were authorized, by the rules of the constitution, to convey, where there is no pastoral charge, or special destination of the ministry; and that even this interdict was only temporary, till the Synod in October, to which all parties were summoned by the sentence of the Synod. He maintained, that, at any rate, that sentence was not now before this Court, in any legal form: That the Synod had no place here to be heard in support of their judgment; and that, without overleaping every principle of law and form, their sentence could not be altered or touched by the Assembly. He concluded with moving, that the petition be dismissed.

The Honourable Mr Henry Erskine spoke to the point of law, asserting the power of the Assembly upon a summary petition to suspend the effects of the deed of an inferior court, by which a private party was aggrieved: That this was strictly analogous to what was done every day in civil courts.

On this ground, he was followed and seconded by Mr Culien, Mr Ferguson, and Mr Wight.

Mr Dickson advocate maintained, on the grounds of ecclesiastical law, the incompetency of altering the sentence of an inferior court in the absence of parties, upon a simple petition, and vindicated the proceedings of the Synod upon the grounds of equity. The Presbytery of St Andrews had unaccountably absented themselves from the Synod. Mr Meldrum, though he was clearly a party, and was called, did not appear. What could the Synod do? They could not decide in the merits of the cause. They could not dismiss the complaint: it was taken in due form, and *ex facie* related to a very important subject, and an unprecedented grant of the ministerial character. The Synod, with prudence and equity, delayed the discussion of the merits of the cause till their next meeting, to which they ordered the attendance of all parties; and, in the mean time, they listed the effects of the Presbytery's sentence till such time as it should be adjudged to be legal. In this sentence they at once shewed their due regard to the constitution, their equity towards the Presbytery of St Andrews, of whose absence they took no advantage, and left Mr Meldrum in the full possession of all his rights as a preacher, only suspending in him the exercise of the special powers conveyed by ordination till his right to be invested with them should be tried by the rules of the Church, and judged in by the Synod.

The Reverend Dr Lotman asserted the irregularity of the conduct of the Synod, and the admissibility of the present petition, upon the principle that Mr Meldrum was not a party before the Presbytery, at the time the complaint was taken. He said, the Presbytery then were not judging in a cause, but granting a favour. It was their voluntary deed; wherefore Mr Meldrum was not a party, nor could be carried to the superior court by the complaint then taken. That therefore the petition was admissible, and enabled the Assembly, if they should see cause, to grant the relief desired.

The Rev. Mr Johnson of Holywood declared, it was the first time he ever heard of granting ordination as a favour: he considered it, not as an honorary grant, but as a solemn charge, to be conveyed with deliberation and prudence, and upon good grounds. He said, that the *ministerium vagum* was disallowed by the constitution of the Church: That although the right of Presbyteries to grant ordination is inherent, yet, within the pale of an established Church, the exercise of this right is limited by the fences of the constitution. That without entering into the question, whether ordination is a revocable or an irrevocable grant, he was clear that the Synod had not exceeded their powers, when they listed the exercise of the special privileges connected with it, till such time as the cause could be judged, or upon its merits. He maintained, that the objection founded on the pretence, that Mr Meldrum was not a party before the Presbytery, at the time this complaint was taken, was wholly a mistake. From the moment that the resolution of Presbytery was adopted, Mr Meldrum had a *ius questrum*; he stood veiled in a right at the hands of the Presbytery; a right which, from that moment, he was authorised to prosecute, to insist upon having the usual trials appointed, and if they were sustained, to insist for his ordination: he was, therefore, truly a party, and was brought by the complainant to the Synod. The proceedings of the Synod were regular: If by his abstaining himself from the Synod; if by the unaccountable absence of the whole Presbytery, though served with a complaint, Mr Meldrum is *de jure* precluded from having his cause heard and judged of, *sibi imputet*. The Synod have done him no wrong; they have acted as guardians of the constitution; they have bar-

red the effects of an unprecedented grant, till the reasons of it are heard and investigated. The cause is not here; it is at this moment on the Synod's table; and we shall trample upon all form, if we stretch out a long arm to snatch it thence. I am not surprised at the puzzle which we are all under, to determine in what light we are to regard those members of Assembly who are members of the Synod of Fife. Parties they are not. Either parties or judges they must be; yet, how can they be judges in their own cause—judges here in a cause which is at this moment on their own Synod's table, and which they are to determine in October next? This absolute confusion in their situation, is the consequence of receiving an incompetent petition. Whenever men suffer themselves to go into one absurdity, they will get into fifty more before they can get back to the road of common sense. Upon the whole, I join in the motion already made and seconded, that the desire of this petition be rejected.

Two motions were then proposed to the House, the first by Dr Carlyle, after a short and manly speech in its support, the purport of which was, "The Assembly having received and considered this petition, leave it to the Synod of Fife to bring the cause before them to a determination; but, in the mean-time, on account of the circumstances of the case, remove the preclusion from Mr Meldrum, and allow him to exercise the special powers conveyed by his ordination."

The other motion proposed, and ably supported by Mr Dickson Advocate, was as follows, "In respect that there is no evidence of irregularity in the conduct of the Synod, and that the circumstances of this case appear not to require the extraordinary interposition of the Assembly; therefore, the Assembly do refuse the desire of this petition." The vote was put on these two motions, and the first motion was carried by a considerable majority.

The validity of Professor Hill's Commission from the University of St Andrews, came yesterday under the consideration of the Assembly. After a good deal of reasoning among the members, the Assembly, without a vote, came to the following resolution: "That, on account of the particular circumstances of the case, the further consideration of the Commission should be delayed till Friday next." The Commissioners from the Burghs of Dysart and Kirkcaldie being liable to the same objection, viz. signed by the Clerk instead of the Moderator, were likewise delayed till Friday.

Yesterday, the General Assembly took under their consideration several appeals brought by the Rev. Dr Bryden, minister of Dalton, from the Synod of Dumfries, respecting a prosecution against him by sundry persons in the parish of Dalton. The Assembly, in the first place, proceeded to consider the relevancy of Dr Bryden's grounds of exculpation. Dr Bryden opened up the cause in a very ingenious, and candid manner, and impressed the House much in his favour. The counsel for Dr Bryden was Mr Honeyman; for the respondents, Mr George Ferguson, and Mr Robert Corbet, by whom the cause on both sides was pled ably and fully. The Rev. Dr David Laston, minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, appeared as a complainant at the bar, from the sentence of the Synod, and spoke with a degree of candour and ability which did honour to himself, and gave universal satisfaction to the whole House. Some of the members of Synod appeared in support of their sentence, which concluded the pleadings at the bar. Parties being removed, a good many of the Reverend and Honourable members delivered their opinions. The House at last came to the following resolution, which, meeting the wishes of all parties, was agreed to without a vote: "That the grounds of exculpation offered are not sufficient to entitle Dr Bryden to a proof prior to the proof of the libel; but that he be allowed a conjunct proof of all facts and circumstances that may tend to alleviation or exculpation."

The House then proceeded to consider an appeal against a sentence of Synod, affirming a sentence of Presbytery, repelling objections stated by Dr Bryden, upon the Statute 1681, against Mr Jacob Dickson minister of Monsewald, and Adam Richardson elder from said parish, being judges in his cause, on account of their affinity and consanguinity to two of the prosecutors, which sentence of Synod the Assembly unanimously reversed.

The next question before the House was, Whether Anne Dalziel could be admitted as a witness in the process against Dr Bryden. This matter was left undetermined, as the Doctor had it in his power to make the necessary objections when the cause to be adduced as an evidence.

They then proceeded to consider, Whether a proposed alteration could be made in the libel, and additional witnesses admitted, which the Assembly found was incompetent.

With regard to the reference concerning the question, Whether an appeal lies procedure in the inferior Court, the Assembly found it unnecessary to give any determination.

The House, in the last place, took under consideration, whether the parishioners of Dalton might be allowed sealing ordinances from neighbouring ministers without the consent of Dr Bryden; which was refused, as being expressly contrary to the laws and constitution of this Church.

The Assembly, this day, took under consideration two overtures from the Synods of Fife, and of Perth and Stirling, whether the Assembly should or should not apply to Parliament for an alteration in the present law of Patronage? After a very long and well supported debate, the Assembly dismissed the overtures by a majority of nine only. Against this decision, a great number of members entered their dissent.

To-morrow, the General Assembly will have under their consideration overtures from the Synods of Merse and Tiviotdale, and Moray, for a General Eas.

Last Friday, in consequence of orders from the Duke of Roxburgh, the custom on meal brought into Berwick was taken off for three months, and it has had the good effect to reduce the meal 4d. per stone.

A shilling of bounty is now allowed upon the exportation of each pound tisselle gauze: a circumstance much in favour of the manufactures in the west country. About twelve months ago, this species of manufacture was twice decided upon at Westminister hall, in the course of a fortnight. First it was declared subject to the duties of *excise as printed or printed silk*; and seizures were made and duties paid accordingly. Afterwards that decision was reversed, and the goods restored and duties repaid. Thus it got clear of the excise laws; but it remained a doubt, till now, if under the law of customs any, and what bounty was to be allowed on its exportation.

We hear from Baldernock, that on Friday, several people going to cast peats carried fire along with them, in order to burn part of the heather to spread the peats on—they afterwards went to work without taking any further notice of it, when it communicated to a plantation of nine-year old firs, co-

ating of nigh fifty acres, upon which the whole country was alarmed, but notwithstanding every exertion being made, before it could be extinguished, the whole was nearly consumed.

Saturday last a fire happened at a farm house near Paisley, which entirely consumed the same, together with a hay and corn stack, before it was got extinguished.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 10. Nancy of Dundee, Duff, from Koningberg, for Finsbury.

Elizabeth of ditto, Bowman, from ditto, for Aberdeen.

Jean of Linckills, Donaldson, from ditto, for Cromarty.

Mabel of Dundee, Finlay, from ditto, for Montrose.

Venus of Dysart, Normand, from ditto, for Leith.

Elizabeth of Kincaid, Jamison, from ditto, for Aberdeen.

Eliza of Leith, Sampson, from Koningberg, for Leith.

Eliza of Dundee, Clark, from Liebau, for Anstruther.

Janet of Crail, Hodge, from Koningberg, for Dunbar.

Friendship of Dundee, Lanigan, from ditto, for Dundee.

Nancy of Dundee, Cuthch, from Memel, for Perth.

Jean of Kirkwall, Spittal, from Memel, for Cromarty.

Providence of Kinghorn, Baxter, from ditto, for Kinghorn.

William and Christian of Kincaid, Syme, from ditto, for Kincaid.

Unity of Arbroath, Chapell, from ditto, for Arbroath.

13. Nelly of Kirkcaldy, Bell, from ditto, for Nairn.

All the above are loaded with grain.

ELIZABETH, May 13. Wind W. N. W. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, May 27.—Betty and Bell, Allan, from Burnham, with barley; Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with goods; Betty, Leith, from Wick, with ditto.—28. Elizabeth, Robertson, from Aberdeen, in ballast; Betty, Kidd, from Inverness, in ditto; Elizabeth, Thomson, from Gottenburgh, with dales and iron.

To-Morrow will be published,

In Two Volumes 12mo, adorned with Plates,

Price 5s. sewed.

Sold by T. LONGMAN, London.

And J. DICKSON, Edinburgh.

J. O. S. E. P. H.

A POEM.

IN NINE BOOKS.

Translated from the FARNES OF M. BITAUSSE,
Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres
of Berlin.

THE nearest relations of ROBERT DUNCAN,
late Sailor on board the Lowellosse, afterwards Diamond ships
of war, and who is supposed to have been born in the neighbourhood
of Leith, will receive information worth their attending to, by applying
to James Gray writer, Meal Market, Edinburgh.

PETER MATHIE, JEWELLER,

PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

IS moved to the third shop west from his former one, directly opposite to the Statue; where may be had Jewellery and Silver Work done in the best and newest fashion; also, Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Watches, warranted good.

LOST YESTERDAY MORNING,

At the ADAM and EVE INN, Musselburgh.

A SILVER WATCH, maker's name Floyd,
London; —No. 144.

Any person who has found said Watch, and will return it to Mrs Shirra, at the above Inn, will receive a Reward of Half-a-Guinea.

If the above Watch is offered for sale to any Watchmaker, &c. it is begged it may be detained, and information given as above.

A MASTER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, about fifteen years of age, inclining to bind as an Apprentice with a House Wright, who could accommodate him with bed and board, makes this intimation, so as any master who wants an apprentice, may give in a note of his terms to William Blair clerk to the signet, Merchant-street.

Not to be repeated.

This day is published,

AN APPENDIX to W. MARTIN'S SALE CATALOGUE
OF BOOKS.

COMPREHENDING a Variety that very rarely appear at Sales.
This Collection, for choice of subjects, as well as the many rare books and tracts it contains, being collected during a late tour on the continent, and from private cabinets, with the library of a very eminent clergyman lately deceased.

At the shop of W. MARTIN, opposite Jame's Court, Lawn Market, may be had, RUTHERFORD's FOUR VIEWS, &c.

The Ruins of Melrose Abbey—the Ruins of Dryburgh Abbey—a View of Perth from the north,—a View of ditto from the south, first impression by Picot; very fine, 5 s. the set.

Commissioners from Ladies and Gentlemen will be punctually executed.
Catalogues to be had at the above Shop, the place of sale.

By Order of the Trustee for Mr STEWART of Castle Stewart, and his Creditors.

A SECOND Dividend is now made among the creditors, which will begin to be paid by John Hunter writer to the signet, at his house in Queen's Street, on Monday the 2d of June next, and will continue every lawful day (Saturday excepted) from ten o'clock forenoon, to two o'clock afternoon.

Creditors by bond or bill must bring their grounds of debt along with them, that the payment may be marked on the back.

NOTICE

To the Subscribers for the HADDINGTON DISPENSARY.

A LIBERAL Subscription being now obtained, for the benefit of this charitable institution, at the special desire of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Haddington, a General Meeting of the Subscribers, and others who chuse to encourage this useful and necessary charity, is earnestly requested to be held in the Town-hall of Haddington, on Friday the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock forenoon; the particular advice and approbation of the Subscribers being wanted in the choice of the most frugal and least expensive plan; and that the said plan may be rendered as useful as possible to the country in general.—Further, That Governors may be chosen, and Directors appointed, for the proper administration of the funds.—Such of the Subscribers, who, through inadvertency, have neglected, will be so good as pay in their subscriptions, with all convenient speed, to Mr John Martin, Treasurer; and others who will to promote the benefit of this charity, may intimate their intentions to the said John Martin, with whom a full list of all who have already subscribed may be seen; and by whom contributions are received, and receipts granted.—Any who wish to be better informed as to the nature and utility of Dispensaries, may call or send to Mr Neill's bookseller in Haddington, for copies of an address which was published sometime ago. But few arguments are necessary to recommend an institution of this kind to the truly benevolent; and it is hoped, that, upon trial, it will meet with the entire approbation of all such as have lent their friendly aid to this most useful

charity.

Queen's Head, New Inn, Newcastle.

CHARLES TURNER

RETURNS his most sincere Thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and
Peculiar in general, for the many favours he has received from
them; and respectfully begs leave to inform them, that he has enlarged
his house, and fitted it up in a genteled manner for their better accommoda-
tion. The situation it flatters himself, will, in every respect, be
found perfectly agreeable to his friends, and enable him to merit a con-
tinuance of it. At encouragement he has at this time the honour to solicit,
which will ever be gratefully acknowledged, by their much obliged,

And most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES TURNER.

Near Post Chaises, able Horses, and careful Drivers, on the shortest
notice; also exceeding good Stabling for 40 Horses.

Bonnielieau Printfield, near Edinburgh, 1783.
JAMES REID and CO. continue to Print Linens and Cottons for Household Furniture, Garments, &c. after the best manner. Their books, containing great variety of new and fashionable patterns, to be seen, and cloths taken in for printing, by the following persons,

VIZ.

Mr SAMUEL PATERSON, Luckenbooth, Edinburgh.
Mr John Young, Grass-market.
Mr George Cumming, merchant, Briffo-street, Edinburgh.
Mrs Gordon merchant, Leith.
Mr Douglas merchant, Musselburgh.
Mr Charles Anderson merchant, Prestonpans.
Mr Alexander merchant, Loan-head.
Miss Jean Paisley merchant, Newick.
Mr Wilson merchant, Hamilton.
Miss Sally Clark milliner, Kilmarnock.
Mr William Murdoch merchant, Ayre.
Mr Alex. Sinclair, in Greenock.
Mr Marshall merchant, Borrowstounness.
Mr Young merchant, Kirkliston.
Mr Robert Ireland merchant, Dunsden.
Miss Dick vintner, Kirof.
And at the Printfield, where attention will be given, and the Cloth returned with dispatch, carriage free.

HOUSE AND WINDOW-LIGHT DUTY.

NOTWITHSTANDING of former advertisements, and circular letters wrote to all the Collectors of the Duties upon Houses and Windows, and upon Inhabited Hovels, requiring them to pay these Duties to the Receiver-General, in the law direct, and certifying them of the consequences of their not doing so; yet several Collectors have failed to pay up the Duties at the time specified by law. Therefore, and to prevent further trouble and expense to all concerned, this last intimation is given, viz. That if the fore-said Duties for the year ended on 5th April 1783, are not forthwith paid over to the Receiver-General, at farthest on or before the 24th June 1783, prosecutions will then unavoidably commence in the Court of Exchequer, against all Collectors and their factors, for payment of the Duties then unpaid, and all expenses that may be occasioned thereby;—to which it is entreated all concerned, for their own sake, will give particular attention.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.
THAT HOUSE in Bailie Fyfe's Close, North side of the High Street, presently possessed by Miss Lithgow, at the yearly rent of £ 1. 15.

The House immediately below it, possessed by Mr. John Dunmuir, A small House, possessed by Mr. Penny.

The situation of these houses is well calculated for people of business; they are very commodious, of easy access, and the two first command a pleasant view to the north.—They will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms.

Apply to Robert Syme writer to the signet.

Lands in Linlithgow and Stirling-shires.

TO BE SOLD.
THE Lands and Estate of LARBERT, lying in the parish of Larbert, and shire of Stirling; and also, the Lands of KILLICANTY, in the parish of Torphichen, and shire of Linlithgow.

The Lands of Larbert are completely inclosed, and let out in grass fields, part of them old pasture, and others lately laid to grass. The meadow is 400 acres or thereabouts, and the rental has varied a little from the state the lands have been in with respect to grass or tillage. Last year it was fully 400 l.; this year, being all under pasture, it is something less. There are some clumps of planting, and a great many hedge rows of young trees, all in a very thriving state. The situation is remarkably beautiful upon the river of Carron, within one mile of the town of Falkirk, commanding a fine prospect of the Carse. The turnpike road to Stirling runs through the lands, and the thriving village of Larbert, which is raised from this estate, and daily increasing. There is plenty of iron stone in the lands, which may be wrought to great advantage, so near Carron works.

The Lands of Killicanty consist of about 150 acres; and as it is nearly in cloister with stone dykes, it is let off yearly in grass, the rental about 100 merks; but a considerable advanced rent is offered upon a nineteen years lease, with liberty of tillage. There is plenty of coal and iron stone upon this estate.

Both the above estates hold of Linlithgow and Callander, for payment of a trifling feu-duty. For particulars apply to James Rutherford writer to the signet.

LANDS OF BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

TO BE SOLD.
To be sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 30th June 1783, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The following LANDS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and in the following lots:

Lot I.—The Lands of BANGHOUSEWALLS, divided into two possessions; one possessed by Walter Gray, called the *Infield* of Banghousewalls, with the freedom of houses thereto, at the yearly rent of £ 25 0 0.

The other called *Banghousewalls Hill*, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the yearly rent of £ 30 0 0.

These lands, with a small clump of planting, measure 55 English acres, and are to be exposed at 120 l. Sterling, being 42 years purchase.

Lot II.—Three inclosures of the Lands of ECCLESHELLS; one named *Glebe Park*, which is not under lease, and valued at £ 24 3 0.

Another named *Shields Park*, and the third named *Gladiolus Park*, both possessed by William Wood at the yearly rent of £ 37 4 0.

These three inclosures, with two small clumps of planting, measure 63 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1434 l. Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase.

Lot III.—A Small Inclosure, called FEUERS PARK, at Orange Lane, not under lease, but let annually at about 2 l. with the superiority of a House and Yard, fended to William Wood for payment of a feu-duty of five shillings. This park measures two English acres, and, with said superiority and feu-duty, to be exposed at 45 l. Sterling, being twenty years purchase.

The progress of rents, plan of the lands, and the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

FOR LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Master,
LING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods,
and sails the first favourable wind.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, at Change Hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen's Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers; and the best of usage may be depended on.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

NOTE To the CREDITORS of Miss JANET AIKMAN. WHEREAS a division of the funds will take place in July next, the Creditors of the said Miss Aikman will give in to Mr Samuel Paterson affidavits on the verity of their debts, on or before the 1st of July next; otherwise they will be cut out from getting any dividend.

Not to be repeated.

LANDS IN FIFE TO SELL.

THE Lands of PILMUIR and HATTON, lying in the parish of Largo, which were formerly part of the Barony of Lundie. These lands are contiguous, and march with each other, and within less than a measured mile of the sea. Both farms are inclosed with hedges or stone-dykes; those of Hatton are completely fenceable, and the inclosures of Pilmuir may be made at a small expense.

The situation of the new farm house of Pilmuir is reckoned one of the most beautiful in that part of the country, and with a small addition would accommodate a pretty numerous family. And there is another very convenient farm-house adjacent, with all necessary offices, possessed at present by John Fortune the subtenant, who has for many years occupied the greater part of the farms.

The farm of Pilmuir contains about 320 Scots acres, and the lands of Hatton about 350, all arable or nearly so. Both farms have been under lease these thirty years to Mr. Henderson; the lease of Pilmuir expires at Martinmas 1784, when the purchaser may enter to the possession; but the tenant has got a new tack of Hatton for 19 years more after Martinmas 1784, at the yearly rent of 210 l. Sterling, six fat turkeys, and the carriage of 40 load of coal. Several offers have been made for Pilmuir, which will be communicated; but it was thought proper to leave it open, in case a purchaser should incline to reside on it himself.

There is limestone in both farms presently working by the tenant, and shell marble and coal within half a mile.

Both farms hold of the Crown. The lands of Pilmuir stand rated in the cens-books of the county at 732 l. 5 d. Scots; and the lands of Hatton are rated at 637 l. 6d. Scots of valued rent; making together 1369 l. 6s. 3d. Scots, which is more than will afford three qualifications.

There are separate plans of each farm, and the roads are perfectly clear and distinct. The said John Fortune, the subtenant at Pilmuir, will show the ground; and for further particulars, enquire at James Durham of Largo, the proprietor, at Largo House, or at James Kettle writer in Edinburgh, who will show the progress and plans, and give any other necessary information.

O be Sold, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 4th day of June next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

THE LANDS of AUCHINHAY,

With the Pertinents, lying in the parish of Bogue, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of about 320 acres, mostly arable, and well inclosed, and which have been well manured by marl, whereof there is still a considerable quantity in the ground. The situation is agreeable, in a fine open country, within three miles of the port and harbour of Kirkcudbright, and a mile or two distant from the great military road leading to Port-Patrick. There is a good house, of two storeys, on the ground, covered with slate. The rent is about 60 l. yearly, but at the end of the present lease, which expires at Whitunday 1786, the rent will double, if not triple; being presently subject at about 140 l. as the heir-itor is informed, but which the tenant, for obvious reasons, endeavours to conceal from the proprietor, who resides in England.

The progress of rents, which is clear and unexceptionable, and articles and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, or William Gordon, Esq; of Campbelton, at Kirkcudbright.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th day of July 1783, between the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time.

All and Whole the LANDS of MID AUCHENLONGFORD, the LANDS of BURNSHIELS, and the LANDS of BURNTHOUSE, with the teneants and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Sorn, and shire of Ayr, which lately belonged to the deceased James Peddie of Auchenlongford, holding feu of a subject superior for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 5 s. Sterling, and other usual escheats of superiority.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands is 54 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the price at which they are to be exposed, put thereon by the Court of Session, is 1144 l. 10 s. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchase.

The conditions of roup, and progress of rents, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Sessoun; and further information may be had by applying to Adam Bell writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS IN KINTYRE, AND HOUSES IN CAMPBELTON.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 8th of July 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The LANDS and other Subjects aftermentioned, belonging to Charles Macneal of Kilchrist, in the following Lots,

Lot I. The LANDS of KILCHRIST and CULANDUNE, lying in the parish of Campbellton, and shire of Argyle; the free rent whereof, after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, Riped, and school-farary, is 56 l. 2 s. 4 d. 12ths Sterling; and the upset-price or proven value, at twenty-three years purchase, 120 l. 14 s. 5 d. 8-12ths.

Lot II. The LANDS of REUMALUACTRACH, comprehending Octon, lying in the parish of Southend, and shire aforesaid; the free rent whereof (after deducting as above mentioned) is 23 l. 3 s. 2 d. 1-12ths and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 532 l. 13 s. 11-12ths Sterling.

Lot III. The LANDS of KNOCKNAHAW, Change-house and pertinents, lying in said parish of Campbellton, and shire aforesaid, and the Mill of Kilawan, alias Knocknahaw. The free rent of the lands (after deduction of a proportion of the feu-duty, &c.) is 25 l. 14 s. 9-12ths; and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 592 l. 3 s. 6 d. 3-12ths. The proven rent of the mill is 52 l. and the value thereof 728 l. amounting both to the upset-price of 1319 l. 3 s. 6 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

Lot IV. The HOUSES in the town of Campbellton, gardens and pertinents presently possessed by Colonel Charles Campbell, William Templeton, and John Macmillan, and a Shop, now empty, formerly possessed by said John Macmillan; the free rent of which lot, (after deduction of a proportion of the feu-duty) is 57 l. 8 s. 11 d. 10-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 574 l. 9 s. 10 d. 4-12ths.

Lot V. The HOUSES and Pertinents possessed by Lachlan Macneal, John Brolochan, and David Andrew, with a garret unoccupied, and the stane of a ruinous house, 40 feet 6 inches in front, and 20 feet broad. The free rent whereof, (after deducting a proportion of the feu-duty) is 20 l. 14 s. 6 d. 5 and the proven value, or upset-price, at ten years purchase, 207 l. 1 s. 2 d. 5-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 185 l. 6 s. 12ths Sterling.

Lot VI. The HOUSES and pertinents possessed by Duncan Ballantine, and Andrew Harvie; the free rent whereof (after deducting as aforesaid) is 20 l. 14 s. 6 d. 5 and the proven value, or upset-price, at ten years purchase, 207 l. 1 s. 2 d. 5-12ths Sterling.

Lot VII. The HOUSES and pertinents possessed by Alexander Macdonald, Hector Kelly, Alexander Macmath, Donald Macmillan, Charles Macneal, and Donald Macgillart's heirs; and the stane of three houses become ruinous, consisting of 76 feet in front, and 20 feet broad; the free rent whereof (after deducting as aforesaid) is 20 l. 8 s. 11 d. 11-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 204 l. 9 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling.

The three first lots hold feu of Hector Macneal of Lofit; and the other four lots hold feu of the Duke of Argyle.

The articles of sale and title-deeds may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or at the office of Alexander Stevenson depute clerk of Session. And information as to other particulars may be got from Niel Macgibbon writer in Inverary, or Duncan Campbell writer in Campbellton.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALE and SON'S Warehouse, Lower-end of the City Guard, A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS, which will be sold much below the usual prices, for ready money only.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 10th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, either in whole, or in different parts, or inclosures; as purchasers shall desire.

The LANDS of GLENFUIR, with the Mansion-house, Office-houses, and Gardens, lying in the parish of Fullarton, and shire of Stirling. The rents of these subjects as possessed by tenants, including feu-duties, amount to 80 l. 4 s. 6 d. yearly. Upon the above lands there is a convenient mansion-house, built within these twenty years, pleasantly situated, being contiguous to the great Canal, and nearly the same distance from Glasgow as from Edinburgh. The rents and feu-duties are punctually paid. There is a workable coal and a good freestone quarry on the premises, neither of which are valuable, the rental; and the above lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

Any person desirous to view the subjects, will please apply to Patrick Renny writer in Falkirk; and the progress of writings and rental, in the hands of Samuel Mitchelson, junior, clerk to the signet, who has powers to sell the premises either jointly, or in separate lots.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON.

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next, the rents to begin at five o'clock afternoon.

All and Whole, the LANDS and ESTATE of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parishes of Buitie, Reuk, and united parishes of Galston and Kelton, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 326 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture. Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are divided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable sum might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of means, and are carrying on great improvements, by means of lime, marl, flax, sheep, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late uppration it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit-trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Histon on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small fees, and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cens-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate is proposed to be only 24,000 l. Sterling, which, taking into consideration the value of the woods, and of the house and offices, is little more than twenty years purchase of the present free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of rents, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclined to buy by private bargain, before the day of sale may apply as above.

Sale of LANDS in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The LANDS of Over and Nether Tolls of Kel